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1979 August 10, 1900

should smallpox be introduced among the nonvaccinated aborigines of these islands.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of vessels at Seattle bound for Cape Nome.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following vessels for Nome inspected at this station during the past two weeks, viz: July 8, steamer Aberdeen, crew, 40; passengers, 36; steamer Senator, crew, 75; passengers, 250. July 9, steamer Robert Dollar, crew, 54; passengers, 200. July 10, steamer San Pedro, crew, 32; passengers, 45. July 11, steamer Valencia, crew, 65; passengers, 18. July 12, steamer Alliance, crew, 37; passengers, 18. July 13, steamer Charles Nelson, crew, 32; passengers, 42; steamer Oregon, crew, 67; passengers, 42. July 14, steamer Roan-oke, crew, 59; passengers, 54. July 16, steamer Centennial, crew, 56; passengers, 26. July 20, steamer South Portland, crew, 30; passengers, none.

Some of the passengers were permitted by the ship's officers to go on board the *Centennial* before being inspected, and among these was found 1 man with a mild case of smallpox. He was sent to the city pesthouse, and his stateroom fumigated with sulphur, and passengers and crew were vaccinated by direction of Assistant Surgeon Foster.

There have been 14 new cases of smallpox in the city during the past two weeks.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. EAGLESON, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Louisiana State board of health imposes five days' quarantine on fruit vessels carrying passengers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 3, 1900.

SIR: The Louisiana State board of health has resolved that hereafter fruit vessels carrying passengers shall be subjected to disinfection and five days' detention at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

This applies also to fruit vessels carrying passengers from one port to another, though they may have none on board when they arrive at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

Respectfully,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D., President Louisiana State Board of Health.

In accordance with the above resolution, officers at the fruit ports were notified as follows:

Washington, D. C., August 6, 1900.

Acting Asst. Surg. R. H. Peters, care of United States consul, Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Backus, care of United States consul, Livingston, Guatemala; Acting Asst. Surg. N. K. Vance, care of United States consul, Belize, British Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. S. Franklin, care of United States consul, La Ceiba, Honduras; Acting Asst. Surg. D. W. Goodman, care of United States consul, Bluefields, Nicaragua; Acting Asst. Surg. J. G. Thomas, care of United States consul, Port Limon, Costa Rica; Acting Asst. Surg. Herman B. Mohr, care of United States consul, Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

Fruit vessels arriving at New Orleans carrying passengers or having

carried passengers from one port to another will be disinfected and detained five days by Louisiana quarantine.

WYMAN.

Reports from the Mexican border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., August 1, 1900—Inspection along the Rio Grande.—In compliance with Bureau telegram of the 16th ultimo, instructing me to inspect the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass to beyond Del Rio, Tex., I have the honor to inform you that I left Eagle Pass on the 19th ultimo and returned on the 31st ultimo.

I inspected every point along the river, going about 20 miles above where Devils River enters the Rio Grande, taking in the Mexican side as well as the American side of the Rio Grande. Crossings have been effected at the Quemado by some half a dozen Italians, who were refused admission here by both the immigrant inspector and myself. These men were apprehended and put back into Mexico. At Las Moris I learned that several crossings had been effected.

Las Moris is only 10 miles from the Quemado, and this district will be kept under observation by the Quemado guards, United States Marine-

Hospital Service.

I learned in Las Vacas that a number of Americans had arrived there during the past month who sought entrance into the United States. Two guards have been placed at the Del Rio crossings to avoid any chance of persons from infected Mexican localities gaining entrance via Las Vacas, Mexico, and Del Rio, Tex.

At the Devils River station I learned that strangers from Mexico occasionally cross the Rio Grande and come on foot to the station, where they take the train for various parts of the United States.

The greater part of my time was spent in Del Rio patrolling the river and learning the fords, so that the work of the guards at that place would not be interferred with on account of any lack of knowledge on their parts. After leaving Devils River I came back to Del Rio, then went to Brackettville, Tex., and from their to Eagle Pass.

During the time I was away from here (thirteen days) I inspected over 200 miles of river front (going and returning), besides visiting every little settlement on or near the river. No contagious disease exists at the present time on the Rio Grande in any part which I visited. All of the Mexican towns on the Rio Grande are enjoying good health.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Detention camp completed.—I have the honor to inform the Bureau that the detention camp at this place is now in readiness to accommodate 24 individuals.

The last bit of work was finished on the grounds, and the laborers

were discharged on the 31st ultimo.

The only thing lacking to make this camp the finest of its kind now is a fence. I thought it inadvisable to make requisition for a fence until I could get a five years' lease on the property, as ordered by you. In this connection I desire to state that agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad here (the land is owned by the Southern Pacific) promised to take up the matter with his land commissioner and give me definite information relative to it. As yet I have heard nothing from the commissioner. However, I will try to see him in the event I go to San Antonio at any time in the near future.

Respectfully,

LEA HUME,